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(54) **SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING A MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURE**

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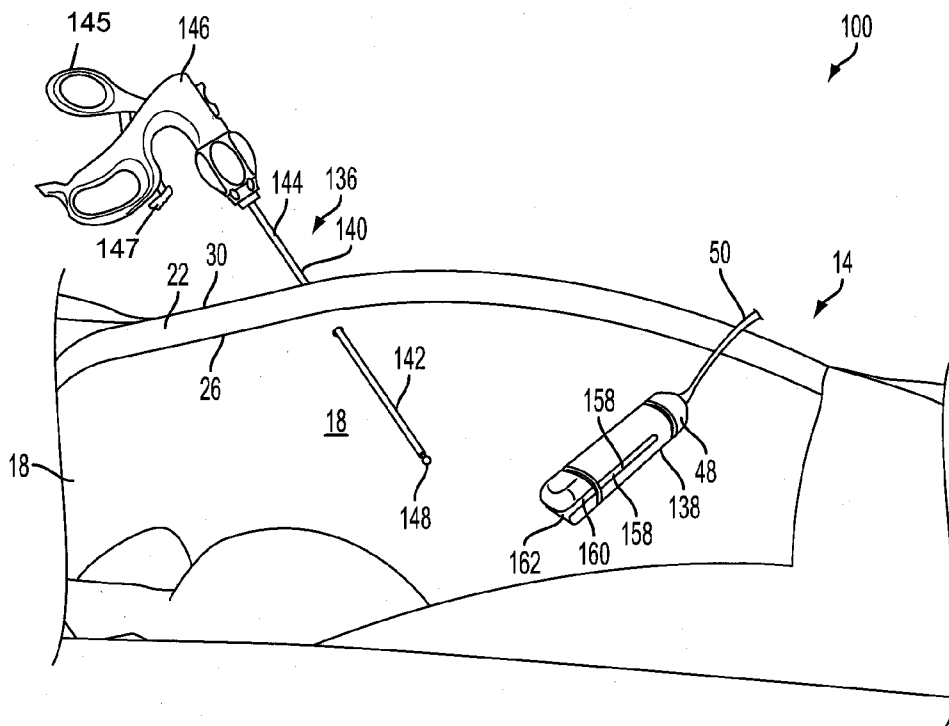
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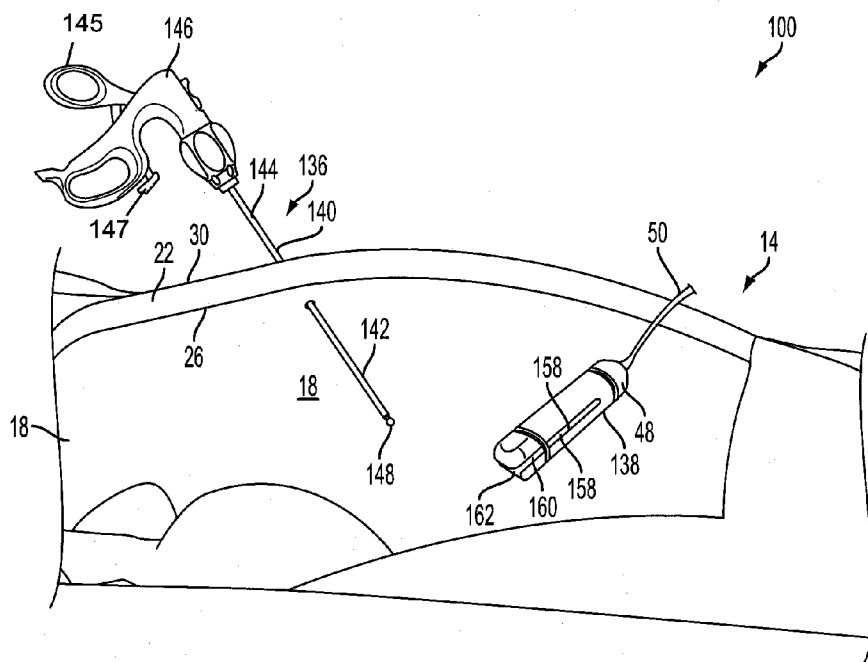
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A surgical system for performing a surgical procedure includes an ex-vivo positioning mechanism and an in-vivo instrument magnetically attracted to the ex-vivo positioning mechanism. The in-vivo instrument can be positioned within a patient by moving the ex-vivo positioning mechanism. In addition, the surgical system includes a percutaneous member introducible into the patient independent from the ex-vivo positioning mechanism, the percutaneous member comprising a connector at a distal end thereof, wherein the connector is selectively couplable to the in-vivo instrument within the patient.





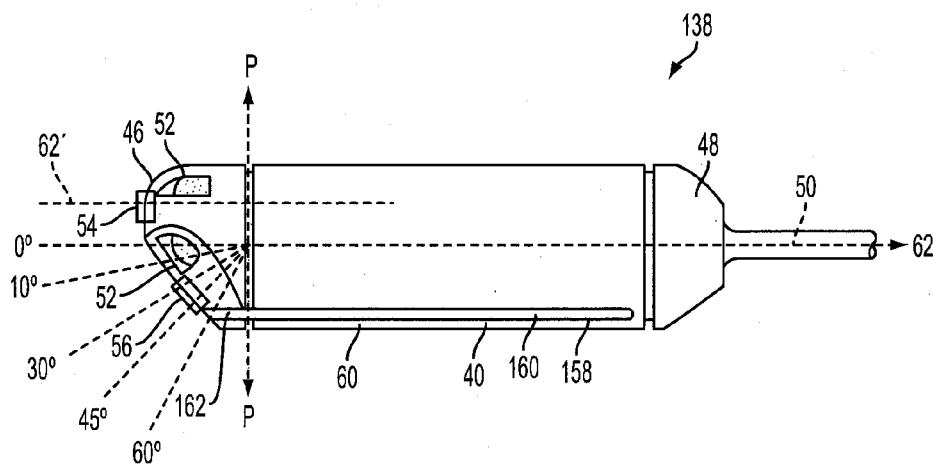
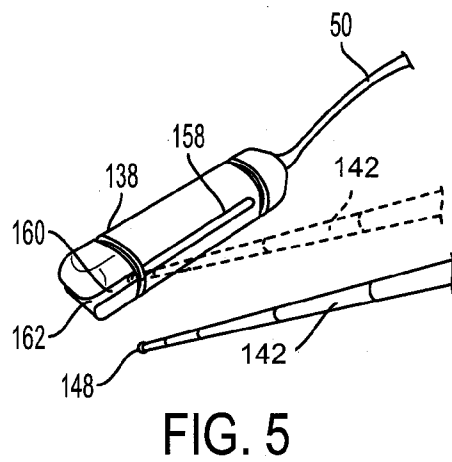
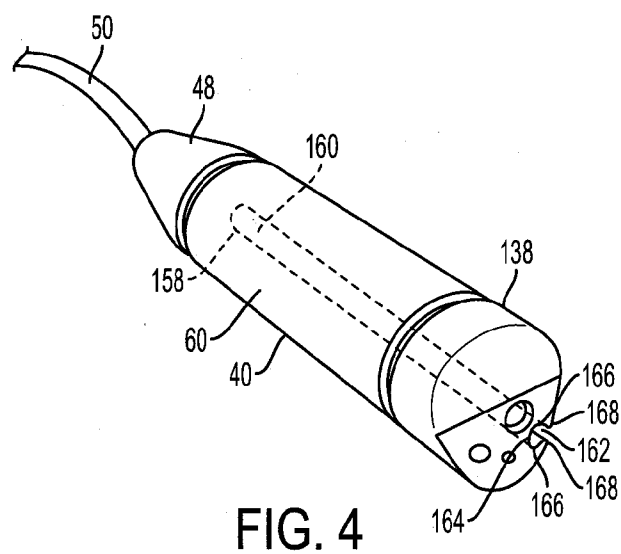
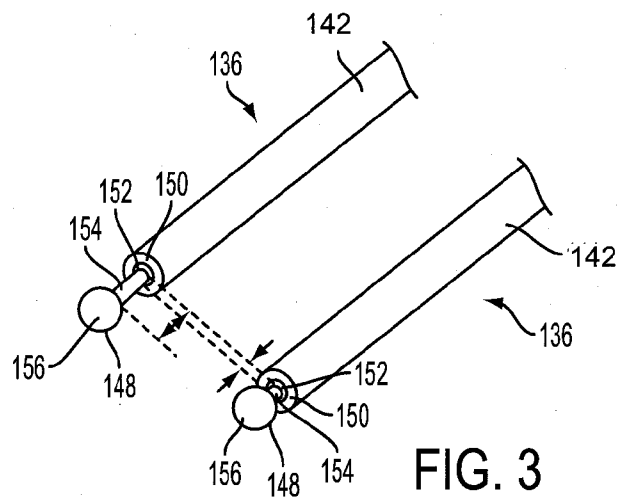


FIG. 2



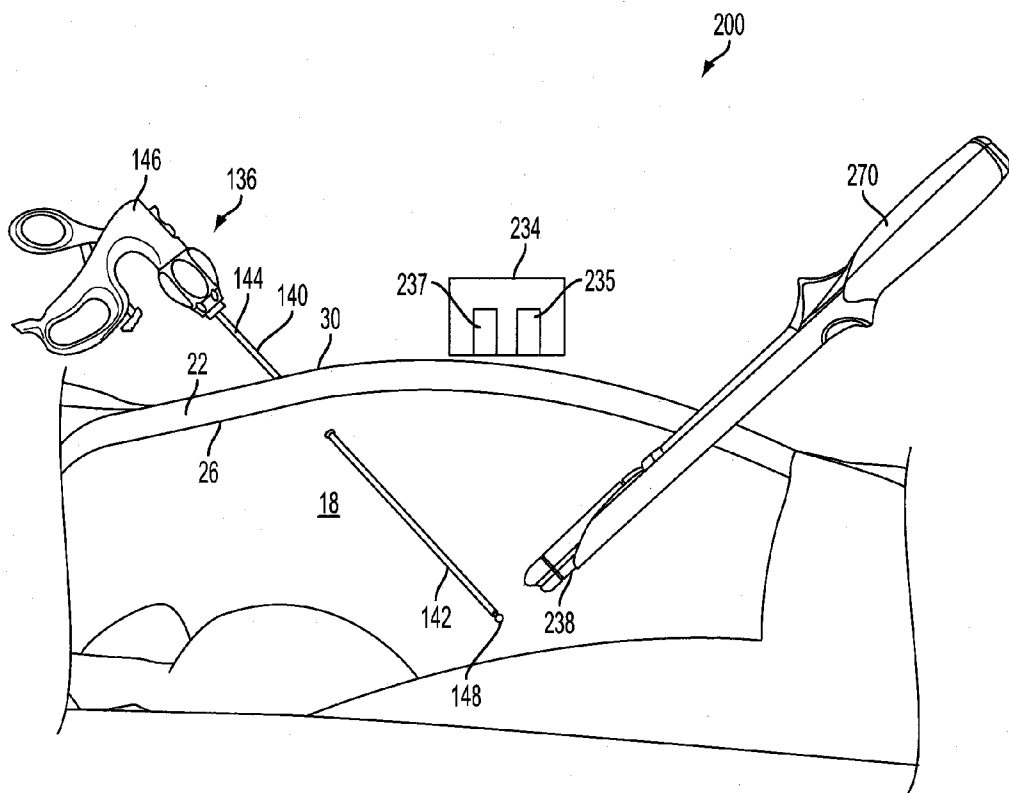


FIG. 6

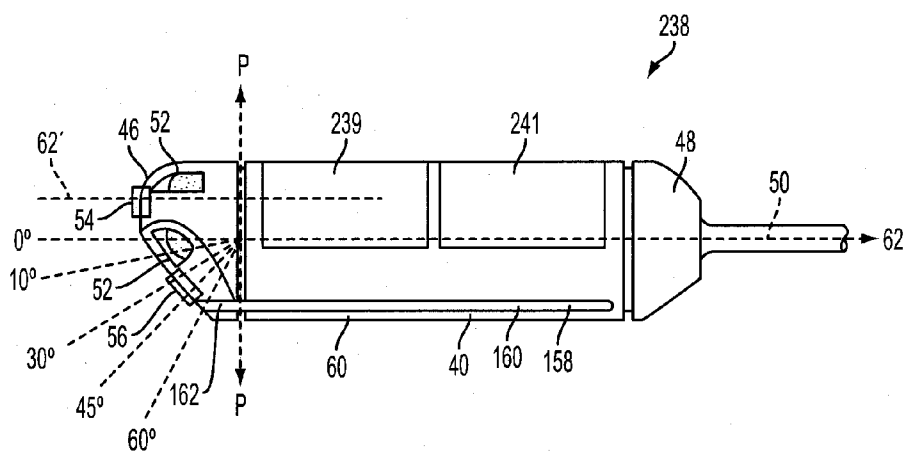


FIG. 6A

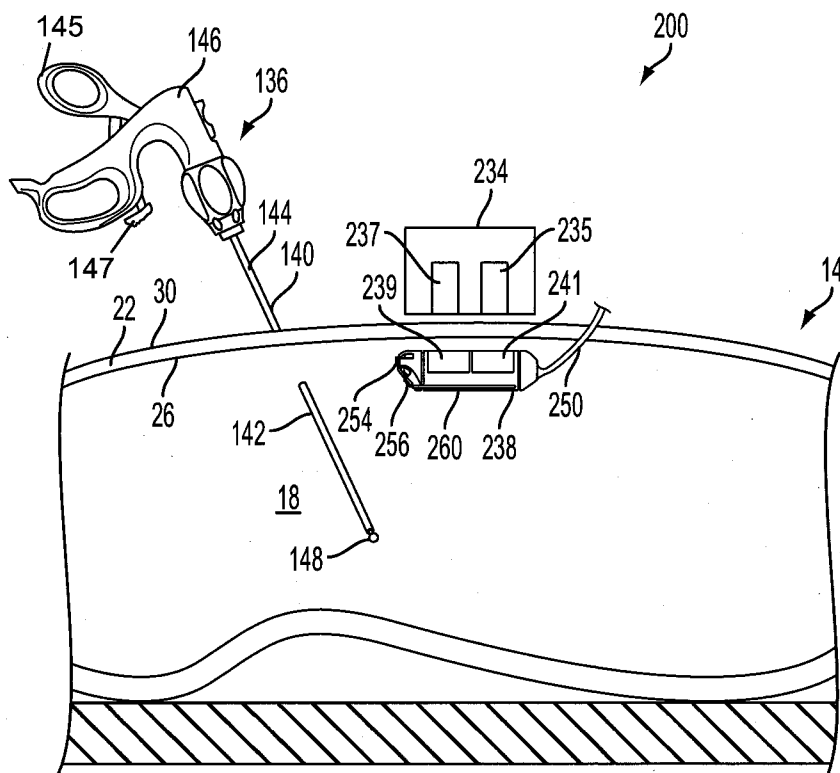


FIG. 7

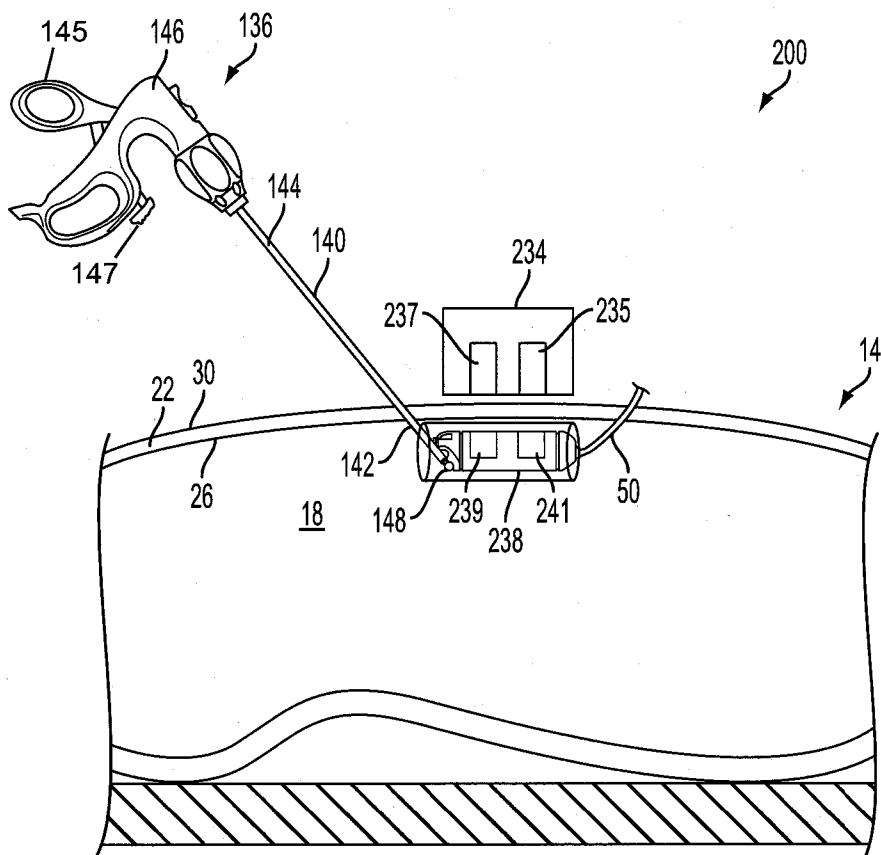


FIG. 8

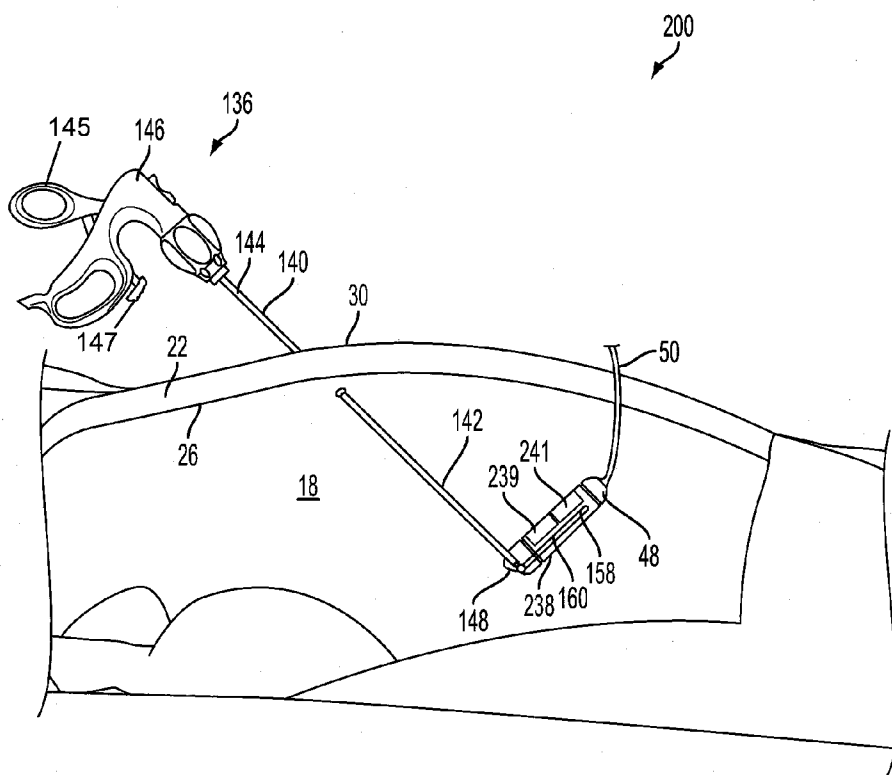


FIG. 9

SYSTEM FOR PERFORMING A MINIMALLY INVASIVE SURGICAL PROCEDURE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] Surgical procedures are often used to treat and cure a wide range of diseases, conditions, and injuries. Surgery often requires access to internal tissue through open surgical procedures or endoscopic surgical procedures. The term “endoscopic” refers to all types of minimally invasive surgical procedures including laparoscopic, arthroscopic, natural orifice intraluminal, and natural orifice transluminal procedures. Endoscopic surgery has numerous advantages compared to traditional open surgical procedures, including reduced trauma, faster recovery, reduced risk of infection, and reduced scarring. Endoscopic surgery is often performed with an insufflatory fluid present within the body cavity, such as carbon dioxide or saline, to provide adequate space to perform the intended surgical procedures. The insufflated cavity is generally under pressure and is sometimes referred to as being in a state of pneumoperitoneum. Surgical access devices are often used to facilitate surgical manipulation of internal tissue while maintaining pneumoperitoneum. For example, trocars are often used to provide a port through which endoscopic surgical instruments are passed. Trocars generally have an instrument seal, which prevents the insufflatory fluid from escaping while an instrument is positioned in the trocar.

[0002] Other camera and surgical tool guiding systems have been disclosed. For example, Magnetic anchoring and guidance systems (MAGS) have been developed for use in minimally invasive procedures. MAGS include an internal device attached in some manner to a surgical instrument, or camera or other viewing device, and an external hand held device or external control unit (“ECU”) for controlling the movement of the internal device. Each of the external and internal devices has magnets, which are magnetically coupled to each other across, for example, a patient’s abdominal wall. In the current systems, the external magnet may be adjusted by varying the height of the external magnet.

[0003] While surgical access devices are known, no one has previously made or used the surgical devices and methods in accordance with the present invention.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

[0004] The novel features of the various embodiments of the invention are set forth with particularity in the appended claims. The various embodiments of the invention, however, both as to organization and methods of operation, together with further objects and advantages thereof, may best be understood by reference to the following description, taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which:

[0005] FIG. 1 is schematic view of a patient’s body cavity showing a percutaneous member extended through a wall of the cavity and an in-vivo instrument in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0006] FIG. 2 is a side elevational view of an in-vivo instrument in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0007] FIG. 3 depicts partial perspective views of an elongate body that includes a hollow tubular member and a connector that is movable from a partially extended position (on the left) to a partially retracted position (on the right) in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0008] FIG. 4 is a perspective view of an in-vivo instrument in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0009] FIG. 5 is a perspective view of an in-vivo instrument and a connector prior to coupling engagement with the in-vivo instrument (in solid lines) and after coupling engagement with the in-vivo instrument (in broken lines);

[0010] FIG. 6 is schematic view of a patient’s body cavity and a surgical system in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0011] FIG. 6A is a side elevational view of an in-vivo instrument in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0012] FIG. 7 is schematic view of a patient’s body cavity and a surgical system in accordance with at least one embodiment;

[0013] FIG. 8 is schematic view of a patient’s body cavity and a surgical system in accordance with at least one embodiment; and

[0014] FIG. 9 is schematic view of a patient’s body cavity and a surgical system in accordance with at least one embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] Numerous specific details are set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the overall structure, function, manufacture, and use of the embodiments as described in the specification and illustrated in the accompanying drawings. It will be understood by those skilled in the art, however, that the embodiments may be practiced without such specific details. In other instances, well-known operations, components, and elements have not been described in detail so as not to obscure the embodiments described in the specification. Those of ordinary skill in the art will understand that the embodiments described and illustrated herein are non-limiting examples, and thus it can be appreciated that the specific structural and functional details disclosed herein may be representative and do not necessarily limit the scope of the embodiments, the scope of which is defined solely by the appended claims.

[0016] Reference throughout the specification to “various embodiments or forms,” “some embodiments or forms,” “one embodiment or form,” or “an embodiment”, or the like, means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment or form. Thus, appearances of the phrases “in various embodiments,” “in some embodiments,” “in one embodiment,” or “in an embodiment”, or the like, in places throughout the specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments. Thus, the particular features, structures, or characteristics illustrated or described in connection with one embodiment may be combined, in whole or in part, with the features structures, or characteristics of one or more other embodiments without limitation.

[0017] It will be appreciated that the terms “proximal” and “distal” may be used throughout the specification with reference to a clinician manipulating one end of an instrument used to treat a patient. The term “proximal” refers to the portion of the instrument closest to the clinician and the term “distal” refers to the portion located farthest from the clinician. It will be further appreciated that for conciseness and clarity, spatial terms such as “vertical,” “horizontal,” “up,” and “down” may be used herein with respect to the illustrated embodiments. However, surgical instruments may be used in

many orientations and positions, and these terms are not intended to be limiting and absolute.

[0018] The term “coupled” is defined as connected, although not necessarily directly, and not necessarily mechanically; two items that are “coupled” may be integral with each other. The terms “a” and “an” are defined as one or more unless this disclosure explicitly requires otherwise.

[0019] The terms “comprise” (and any form of comprise, such as “comprises” and “comprising”), “have” (and any form of have, such as “has” and “having”), “include” (and any form of include, such as “includes” and “including”) and “contain” (and any form of contain, such as “contains” and “containing”) are open-ended linking verbs. As a result, a surgical system, device, or apparatus that “comprises,” “has,” “includes” or “contains” one or more elements possesses those one or more elements, but is not limited to possessing only those one or more elements. Likewise, an element of a system, device, or apparatus that “comprises,” “has,” “includes” or “contains” one or more features possesses those one or more features, but is not limited to possessing only those one or more features.

[0020] As used herein, the term “percutaneous” refers to any medical procedure where access to inner organs or other tissue is done via a puncture of the skin, rather than by using an “open” approach where inner organs or tissue are exposed.

[0021] Referring primarily to FIG. 1, a surgical device **100** is shown in conjunction with a patient **14**, and more particularly relative to a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the ventral cavity of the patient. For brevity, cavity **18** is shown in a simplified conceptual form without organs and the like. Cavity **18** is at least partially defined by a wall **22**, such as the abdominal wall, that includes an interior surface **26** and an exterior surface **30**. The exterior surface **30** of wall **22** can also be an exterior surface of the patient **14**.

[0022] Further to the above, although surgical device **100** is depicted relative to ventral cavity **18**, surgical device **100** and various other embodiments of the present disclosure can be utilized in other body cavities of a patient, human or animal, such as, for example, the thoracic cavity, the abdominopelvic cavity, the abdominal cavity, the pelvic cavity, and other cavities (e.g., lumens of organs such as the stomach, colon, or bladder of a patient). In some embodiments of the present methods, and when using embodiments or forms of the present devices and systems, a pneumoperitoneum may be created in the cavity of interest to yield a relatively open space within the cavity.

[0023] The surgical device **100** may comprise an in-vivo instrument **138** and a percutaneous member **136**. The in-vivo instrument **138** can be inserted or introduced into cavity **18** through an access port (not shown) having a suitable internal diameter. Such access ports include those created using a conventional laparoscopic trocar, gel ports, and those created by incision (e.g., abdominal incision). In-vivo instrument **138** can be pushed through the access port with any elongated instrument such as, for example, a surgical instrument such as a laparoscopic grasper. If the cavity **18** is pressurized, in-vivo instrument **138** can be inserted or introduced into the cavity **18** before or after the cavity is pressurized. The in-vivo instrument **138** may also be inserted into the cavity **18** via an introducer tool. Several types of introducers that may be utilized, for example, are described in U.S. application Ser. No. 13/325,791, entitled INTRODUCER FOR AN INTERNAL MAGNETIC CAMERA, filed Dec. 14, 2011, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0024] Referring to FIG. 2, the in-vivo instrument **138** may include a housing **40** which may include a central longitudinal axis **62** through the length of the housing **40**, a body portion **60**, shown as generally tubular in shape, a leading head portion **46**, and a trailing end portion **48**. Housing **40** may include at least one camera and at least one light emitting diode (LED). In the embodiment of housing **40** shown in FIG. 2, there are two LEDs **52** for each of the two cameras **54** and **56** on head portion **46**.

[0025] For purposes of orientation, Referring again to FIG. 2, there is a plane P perpendicular to the longitudinal axis **62**, between the body portion **60** and the head portion **46** of the housing **40**. For purposes of orientation, the orientation of the lens of each of the cameras **54** and **56** is described herein as being directed or directed at angles relative to the axis **62** and plane P.

[0026] Referring still to FIG. 2, the camera **56** may have a lens that is directed at an angle greater than 0° and less than 90° and preferably between 10° to 60°, more preferably between 10° to 45°, measured downwardly, or distally, from the longitudinal axis **62** for viewing tissue under the axis **62** of the housing **40**. For example, the angle of the camera **56** lens relative to the central axis **62** is directed between 20° and 40°, and more preferably between about 25° and 35°, and most preferably at or about 30°. The housing **40** may have in addition, a camera **54** having a lens aligned with the axis **62** or with a line parallel to it, at or about 0 degrees along the axis **62** for viewing sites directly in front of the housing **40**. Those skilled in the art will appreciate that the cameras **54**, **56** as used in the housing **40** may be any known optical viewing systems, such as, without limitation, standard cameras and lights, or fiber optic systems, or CCD systems, for example.

[0027] Referring still to FIG. 2, a tether **50** may extend from the trailing end **48** of the housing **40**. The tether **50** may be, for example, an energy tether, such as an insulated electrical wire that extends from the trailing end **48** of the housing **40** for connection with an energy source (not shown). Tether **50** may also carry video images to a video screen outside of the patient. In use, when the housing **40** is deployed in a patient during a minimally invasive surgical or diagnostic procedure, the tether **50** would typically pass through a port (not shown) from the inside to the outside of a patient’s body directly, or indirectly through an intermediate instrument, to an energy source or a receiver or processor for receiving video signals from the one or more cameras. Alternatively, the camera may be powered wirelessly or by internal batteries. Furthermore, the camera feed may be transmitted wirelessly to a receiver outside the patient where the signal can be viewed on an external monitor.

[0028] Referring again to FIG. 2, the housing **40** may include a cleaning apparatus to clean a dirty or obstructed lens as needed. A cleaning apparatus that may be utilized is described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 13/399,358, entitled APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR CLEANING THE LENS OF AN ENDOSCOPE, filed Feb. 17, 2012, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. The cleaning apparatus may comprise a conduit having a lumen through which fluid flows. The conduit may extend through housing **40** and may comprise a distal tip, which may have a delivery port (not shown) such as an opening or a slot through which cleaning fluid may be directed toward camera **54** and/or camera **56**.

[0029] Referring primarily to FIG. 1, the percutaneous member **136** may include an elongate body **140** which may

have a distal portion **142** insertable into the cavity **18** through the wall **22** and a proximal portion **144** connected to a handle **146**. The percutaneous member **136** may be releasably coupled to the in-vivo instrument **138**, within the cavity **18**, by operating the handle **146** as will be explained in more detail.

[0030] Referring again to FIG. 1, the percutaneous member **136** may be inserted into the cavity **18** by puncturing through wall **22**. The elongate body **140** of the percutaneous member **136** may include an external needle with a piercing tip at a distal portion thereof for puncturing the wall **22** into the cavity **18**. The elongate body **140** may be slidably disposed in the needle such that the piercing tip may be alternated between exposed and unexposed positions by sliding the elongate body **140** relative to the needle. For example, the piercing tip may be exposed by sliding the elongate body proximally relative to the needle. The piercing tip may then be utilized to puncture wall **22** into cavity **18**. Once the distal portion **142** of the elongate body **140** passes into cavity **18**, the piercing tip can be unexposed by sliding the elongate body **140** distally beyond the piercing tip thereby avoiding injury to surrounding internal tissue within the cavity **18**.

[0031] Referring primarily to FIG. 3, the elongate body **140** of the percutaneous member **136** may include a hollow tubular member **150** and a connector **148** that is slidably movable relative to the hollow tubular member **150**. For example, the hollow tubular member **150** may include a lumen that extends therethrough and terminates at an opening **152** at a distal end thereof. In addition, the connector **148** may include an elongate shaft **154** such as, for example, a rod that is at least partially slidably disposed through the lumen of the hollow tubular member **150**. Furthermore, the connector **148** may comprise an enlarged portion **156** at a distal end of the elongate shaft **154**, as illustrated in FIG. 3.

[0032] Under certain circumstances, the enlarged portion **156** can be sized and shaped such that it cannot pass through the opening **152** of the hollow tubular member **150** when the connector **148** is slidably retracted relative to the hollow tubular member **150**. In other words, the connector **148** may be retracted relative to the hollow tubular member **148** until the enlarged portion **156** is abutted against a distal end of the hollow tubular member **150**. In one example, as illustrated in FIG. 3, the elongate shaft **154** may comprise a cylindrical, or substantially cylindrical, shape having a first diameter that is sized to allow the elongate shaft **154** to be slidably movable relative to the hollow tubular member **150**. In addition, the enlarged portion **156** may comprise a spherical, or substantially spherical, shape that has a second diameter that is greater than the first diameter of the elongate shaft **154**, such that the enlarged portion **156** is unable to be retracted through the opening **152** of the hollow tubular member **150**.

[0033] Referring primarily to FIG. 2, the in-vivo instrument **138** may comprise a connection portion **158**, which may include a track **160** that is, for example, substantially parallel to the axis **62** on a lateral section of body portion **60** of the in-vivo instrument **138**. The track **160** may include an opening **162** at a distal portion thereof for entry into the track **160**. The opening **162** may be sized to receive the enlarged portion **156** of the connector **148**.

[0034] Further to the above, referring to FIGS. 3-5, the enlarged portion **156** of the connector **148** may be operatively coupled to the track **160** through complementary contours, for example. A first contour of enlarged portion **156** can have a substantially matching shape to a second contour of track **160**, such that the enlarged portion **156** may be inserted into

and slid within track **160**. For example, as illustrated in FIG. 4, the track **160** may comprise a generally “C-shaped” channel body that defines a semicircular channel when viewed in cross section. The channel body can include floor **164**, upstanding sidewalls **166**, and inwardly extending prongs **168**. As described above, the enlarged portion **156** may have a spherical shape disposed at a distal end of the elongate shaft **154**, which may have a cylindrical shape with a smaller diameter than the diameter of the enlarged portion **156**. The enlarged portion **156** can be brought into sliding engagement with the C-shaped channel of the track **160** by inserting the enlarged portion **156** into the opening **162** of the track **160** while allowing the elongate shaft **154** to pass between prongs **168**, as illustrated in FIG. 5. Once the enlarged portion **156** is received in the track **160**, the in-vivo instrument **138** can be secured onto the percutaneous member **136** by retracting the elongate shaft **154** relative to the hollow tubular member **150** until the housing **40** of the in-vivo instrument **138** is abutted against the distal end of the hollow tubular member **150** to thereby lock a corresponding portion of the housing **40** between the enlarged portion **156** and the distal end of the hollow tubular member **150**. Alternatively, the hollow tubular member **150** can be extended relative to the elongate shaft **154** until the in-vivo instrument **138** is abutted against the distal end of the hollow tubular member **150**.

[0035] Referring primarily to FIG. 1, the handle **146** of the percutaneous member **136** may include a trigger **145** for retracting and/or extending the connector **148** relative to the hollow tubular member **150**. A trigger lock **147** can be configured to selectively lock/unlock the trigger **145**. For example, the trigger **145** of the handle **146** can be coupled to the elongate shaft **154** such that an operator may retract the elongate shaft **154** relative to the hollow tubular member **150** by moving the trigger **145**. For example, the elongate shaft **154** can be retracted relative to the hollow tubular member **150** until the in-vivo instrument **138** is abutted against the distal end of the hollow tubular member **150**. The operator may then lock the trigger **145** by pressing the trigger lock **147**.

[0036] Further to the above, referring again to FIGS. 3-5, the connector **148** can be selectively locked to the in-vivo instrument **138** at a plurality of positions along a length of the track **160**. For example, the connector **148** can be locked at a first position along the track **160** by guiding the enlarged portion **156** into the track **160**, as described above, and advancing the enlarged portion **156** through the track **160** until the enlarged portion **156** reaches a desired first position. To lock connector **148** in the first position, the trigger **145** can be moved to retract the elongate shaft **154** relative to the hollow tubular member **150** until the in-vivo instrument **138** is abutted against the distal end of the hollow tubular member **150**. The trigger lock **147** can then be pressed to lock the trigger **145** to prevent further movement of the connector **148** relative to the housing **40** of the in-vivo instrument **138**.

[0037] To transition the enlarged portion **156** from the first position to another desired position or a “second” position along track **160**, the trigger **145** may be unlocked by repressing the trigger lock **147**. The trigger **145** may then be moved to advance the elongate shaft **154** relative to the hollow tubular member **150** thereby loosening the enlarged portion **156** in the track **160**. The enlarged portion **156** can then be slidably moved to the second position, for example, by pushing the in-vivo instrument **138** against surrounding tissue of the patient. Upon reaching the second position, the trigger **145** can be moved again to retract the elongate shaft **154** relative

to the hollow tubular member **150** to lock another corresponding portion of the housing **40** between the enlarged portion **156** and the distal end of the hollow tubular member **150**. The trigger lock **147** can then be pressed to relock the trigger **145** to prevent further movement of the connector **148** relative to the housing **40** of the in-vivo instrument **138**.

[0038] Referring to FIG. 3, the enlarged portion **156** can be selectively locked, for example, in a partially extended position (on the left) or in a partially retracted position (on the right). The elongate shaft **154** can be advanced or retracted relative to the hollow tubular member **150** by moving trigger **145** until a desired position is reached. The trigger lock **147** can then be pressed to lock the enlarged portion **156** in the desired position. The handle **146** may include visual indicators that may aid an operator in determining the position of the enlarged portion **156** relative to a distal end of the hollow tubular member **150**, for example.

[0039] In various forms, one or both of track **160** and enlarged portion **156** can be made from a low friction, plastic material, such as polyethylene, Teflon®, or polypropylene to provide a low coefficient of friction between the members as they slide relative to one another. Furthermore, it will be understood that the track **160** and the enlarged portion **156** may be provided in various shapes and configurations that are complementary to the shape of track **160** to facilitate selective movement of the enlarged portion **156** and the locking of the connector **148** to the housing **40** when the connector **148** has been moved to the desired position.

[0040] Referring again to FIGS. 1 and 2, the connector **148** of the percutaneous member **136** can be coupled with the connection portion **158** of the in-vivo instrument **138** inside cavity **18**. In some instances, to minimize the number of access ports in the wall **22**, an operator may need to rely on the cameras **54** and **56** of the in-vivo instrument **138** to facilitate coupling of the connector **148** to the connection portion **158**. For example, the camera **56** may be positioned adjacent the opening **162** of the track **160**, as illustrated in FIG. 2, to allow the operator to view the approach of connector **148** and its subsequent coupling with the track **160**. Relying on cameras **54** and/or **56** to couple the in-vivo instrument **138** to the percutaneous member **136** may result in the ability to reduce the number of access ports in the wall **22**.

[0041] Referring now to FIG. 6, a surgical system **200** for surgical procedures is shown in conjunction with a patient, and more particularly relative to a longitudinal cross-sectional view of the ventral cavity of the patient. As described above, the cavity **18** is shown in simplified conceptual form without organs and the like. Furthermore, the cavity **18** is at least partially defined by wall **22**. The exterior surface of wall **22** can also be an exterior surface of the patient.

[0042] Referring primarily to FIG. 6, the surgical system **200**, in at least one form, comprises an ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234**, an in-vivo instrument **238**, and a percutaneous member **136**. The ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** is configured to magnetically position in-vivo instrument **238** within the cavity **18**. As illustrated in FIG. 6, the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** can be positioned outside the cavity **18** near, adjacent to, and/or in contact with the exterior surface of the wall **22**.

[0043] Referring primarily to FIGS. 6A and 7, the in-vivo instrument **238** is substantially similar in many respects to the in-vivo instrument **138**. The in-vivo instrument **238** can be introduced into the cavity **18** via an introducer **270**, as illustrated in FIG. 6. Several types of introducers that may be

utilized, for example, are described in U.S. application Ser. No. 13/325,791, entitled INTRODUCER FOR AN INTERNAL MAGNETIC CAMERA, filed Dec. 14, 2011, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Furthermore, the in-vivo instrument **238** is positionable (can be positioned), and is shown positioned, within the cavity **18** and near, adjacent to, and/or in contact with the interior surface of wall **22**, as illustrated in FIG. 7.

[0044] Referring again to FIG. 6A, the in-vivo instrument **238** may be magnetically couplable to the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234**. For example, ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** can comprise one or more magnets (e.g., permanent magnets, electromagnets, or the like) and in-vivo instrument **238** can comprise a ferromagnetic material. Alternatively, ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** can comprise one or more magnets, and in-vivo instrument **238** can comprise a ferromagnetic material, such that ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** attracts in-vivo instrument **238** and in-vivo instrument **238** is attracted to ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234**. In yet another example, both ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** and in-vivo instrument **238** can comprise one or more magnets such that ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** and in-vivo instrument **238** attract each other. In the example illustrated in FIG. 7, the ex-vivo positioning mechanism comprises magnets **235** and **237**, and the in-vivo instrument **238** comprises magnets **239** and **241** which are attracted to magnets **235** and **237**, respectively.

[0045] Further to the above, the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234**, the in-vivo instrument **238**, or both may comprise a sensing mechanism to measure the magnitude of the magnetic force that the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** exerts on in-vivo instrument **238** or vice versa. Ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234**, in-vivo instrument **238**, or both may be further configured to modulate the strength of the magnetic field therebetween as described in U.S. patent application Ser. No. 12/783,449 filed on May 19, 2010, now U.S. Patent Publication No. US 2011/0285488, entitled MAGNETIC THROTTLING AND CONTROL: MAGNETIC CONTROL, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

[0046] Referring primarily to FIGS. 6-7, an operator of the surgical system **200** may introduce the in-vivo instrument **238** into the cavity **18** through an access port in the wall **22**, for example, by using the introducer **270**. The operator may then magnetically engage the ex-vivo positioning system **234** with the in-vivo instrument **238** through the wall **22**, as illustrated in FIG. 8. In addition, the operator may use the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** to navigate the in-vivo instrument **234** within cavity **18**, for example, to view surrounding tissue via the camera **54** and/or camera **56**.

[0047] Referring now to FIGS. 8 and 9, during the surgical procedure, the operator may choose to navigate another instrument using the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234**. In such a case, the operator may choose to separate the in-vivo instrument **238** from its magnetic coupling to the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** and to couple the in-vivo instrument **238** to the percutaneous member **136** in order to free the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** for the other instrument. The operator may navigate the ex-vivo positioning mechanism **234** to view another portion of wall **22** via the camera **54**, for example, and pierce through that portion of the wall **22** using the needle of the percutaneous member **136**. Furthermore, the operator may extend the distal portion **142** of the elongate body **140** into the cavity **18** in view of camera **54**, for

example. To separate the in-vivo instrument 238 from magnetic coupling with the ex-vivo positioning mechanism 234, the operator may couple the in-vivo instrument 238 to connector 148, as described above, and move the in-vivo instrument 234 in a direction away from the ex-vivo positioning mechanism 234 in order to overcome the attractive forces therebetween. In addition, the operator may selectively lock the connector 148 to the in-vivo instrument 238 by, for example, retracting the elongate shaft 152 relative to the hollow tubular member 150 until the in-vivo instrument 138 is abutted against the distal end of the hollow tubular member 150. The ex-vivo positioning mechanism can then be removed, as illustrated in FIG. 9, or magnetically coupled to the other instrument.

[0048] The reader will appreciate that the in-vivo instrument 238 can be toggled within the cavity 18 between being coupled to the ex-vivo positioning mechanism 234 and being coupled to the percutaneous member 138. For example, the in-vivo instrument 238 can be re-coupled to the ex-vivo positioning mechanism 234 by, for example, moving the in-vivo instrument 238 sufficiently close to re-established magnetic coupling with the ex-vivo positioning mechanism 234. The connector 148 can then be released from its locked position, for example, by advancing the elongate shaft 154 relative to the hollow tubular member 152. The enlarged portion 156 can then be retracted from the track 160 through the opening 162 thereby releasing the in-vivo instrument 238 from the coupling engagement with the percutaneous member 136.

[0049] The toggling of the in-vivo instrument 238 between the ex-vivo positioning mechanism 234 and the percutaneous member 138 may give the surgical operator freedom to view the surgical site from different angles. For example, a surgical operator performing a surgical procedure such as, for example, removing a gall bladder may elect to transition the in-vivo instrument 238 from the ex-vivo positioning mechanism 234 to the percutaneous member 236 to introduce, for example, grasper into the surgical site via the ex-vivo positioning mechanism.

[0050] The reader will appreciate that the in-vivo instrument 238 may include surgical end effectors other than or in addition to a camera. For example, in-vivo surgical instrument 238 may include a grasper, a harmonic blade, and/or a surgical stapler. Other surgical end effectors are also contemplated within the scope of the present disclosure.

[0051] A surgical device comprises a percutaneous member which comprises an elongate body including a first distal end portion configured for insertion into a body cavity and a connector at the distal end portion of the elongate body, wherein the connector is selectively movable relative to the distal end portion between locked and unlocked orientations. In addition, the surgical device comprises an in-vivo instrument configured for use within the body cavity, wherein the in-vivo instrument defines a longitudinal axis, wherein the connector is selectively coupled to the in-vivo instrument, and wherein the connector is selectively lockable to the in-vivo instrument at multiple positions along the longitudinal axis.

[0052] A surgical system comprises an ex-vivo positioning mechanism, an in-vivo instrument magnetically attracted to the ex-vivo positioning mechanism, whereby the in-vivo instrument can be positioned within a patient by moving the ex-vivo positioning mechanism, and a percutaneous member introducible into the patient independent from the ex-vivo positioning mechanism, the percutaneous member compris-

ing a connector at a distal portion thereof, wherein the connector is selectively couplable to the in-vivo instrument within the patient.

[0053] A surgical method comprises passing a camera into a body cavity through an incision in a first portion of a body wall, the camera comprising a lens and a connection portion, magnetically coupling the camera to an ex-vivo positioning mechanism, positioning the camera in the body cavity by operating the ex-vivo positioning mechanism, operating the camera to visualize the body cavity on an external monitor, directing the camera lens toward a second portion of the body wall, passing a distal portion of a percutaneous member into the body cavity through the second portion of the body wall, guiding a connector at the distal portion of the percutaneous member toward the connection portion of the camera, and coupling the connector with the connection portion of the camera.

[0054] Any patent, publication, or other disclosure material, in whole or in part, that is said to be incorporated by reference herein is incorporated herein only to the extent that the incorporated materials does not conflict with existing definitions, statements, or other disclosure material set forth in this disclosure. As such, and to the extent necessary, the disclosure as explicitly set forth herein supersedes any conflicting material incorporated herein by reference. Any material, or portion thereof, that is said to be incorporated by reference herein, but which conflicts with existing definitions, statements, or other disclosure material set forth herein will only be incorporated to the extent that no conflict arises between that incorporated material and the existing disclosure material.

[0055] While this invention has been described as having exemplary designs, the present invention may be further modified within the spirit and scope of the disclosure. This application is therefore intended to cover any variations, uses, or adaptations of the invention using its general principles. Further, this application is intended to cover such departures from the present disclosure as come within known or customary practice in the art to which this invention pertains.

What is claimed is:

1. A surgical device, comprising:
 - a percutaneous member comprising:
 - an elongate body including a first distal end portion configured for insertion into a body cavity; and
 - a connector at the distal end portion of the elongate body, wherein the connector is selectively movable relative to the distal end portion between locked and unlocked orientations; and
 - an in-vivo instrument configured for use within the body cavity, wherein the in-vivo instrument defines a longitudinal axis, wherein the connector is selectively coupled to the in-vivo instrument, and wherein the connector is selectively lockable to the in-vivo instrument at multiple positions along the longitudinal axis.
2. The surgical device of claim 1, wherein the in-vivo instrument comprises at least one camera.
3. The surgical device of claim 2, wherein the in-vivo instrument further comprises a track configured to movably receive the connector therein through a portion of the track adjacent to the at least one camera.
4. The surgical device of claim 2, wherein the in-vivo instrument further comprises a cleaning feature for cleaning a lens of the at least one camera.

5. The surgical device of claim 1, wherein the in-vivo instrument further comprises a track configured to movably receive the connector therein.

6. The surgical device of claim 5, wherein the connector comprises a mating member adapted for sliding engagement with the track.

7. The surgical device of claim 1, wherein the percutaneous member further comprises:

- a hollow tubular member; and
- an elongate shaft at least partially disposed in the hollow tubular member, and wherein the connector is disposed at a distal portion of the elongate shaft.

8. The surgical device of claim 7, wherein the elongated shaft operably interfaces with a handle including a locking means for selectively locking the connector in any of multiple positions along the track.

9. A surgical system, comprising:
- an ex-vivo positioning mechanism;
 - an in-vivo instrument magnetically attracted to the ex-vivo positioning mechanism, whereby the in-vivo instrument can be positioned within a patient by moving the ex-vivo positioning mechanism; and
 - a percutaneous member introducible into the patient independent from the ex-vivo positioning mechanism, the percutaneous member comprising a connector at a distal portion thereof, wherein the connector is selectively couplable to the in-vivo instrument within the patient.

10. The surgical device of claim 9, wherein the ex-vivo positioning mechanism comprises a magnetic region.

11. The surgical device of claim 9, wherein the in-vivo instrument comprises at least one camera.

12. The surgical device of claim 11, wherein the in-vivo instrument further comprises a cleaning feature for cleaning a lens of the at least one camera.

13. The surgical device of claim 9, wherein the in-vivo instrument comprises a connection portion.

14. The surgical device of claim 13, wherein the connecting portion defines a track for receiving the connector.

15. The surgical device of claim 14, wherein the connector is configured to enter the track at a portion of the track adjacent to a lens of a camera operably supported on the in-vivo instrument.

16. The surgical device of claim 14, wherein the connector comprises an enlarged portion at a distal end thereof, configured to be movably positioned within the track.

17. The surgical device of claim 9, wherein the percutaneous member comprises a locking means for selectively locking the connector to the in-vivo instrument in any one of a plurality of positions.

18. A surgical method, comprising:
- passing a camera into a body cavity through an incision in a first portion of a body wall, the camera comprising a lens and a connection portion;
 - magnetically coupling the camera to an ex-vivo positioning mechanism;
 - positioning the camera in the body cavity by operating the ex-vivo positioning mechanism;
 - operating the camera to visualize the body cavity on an external monitor;
 - directing the camera lens toward a second portion of the body wall;
 - passing a distal portion of a percutaneous member into the body cavity through the second portion of the body wall;
 - guiding a connector at the distal portion of the percutaneous member toward the connection portion of the camera; and
 - coupling the connector with the connection portion of the camera.

19. The surgical method of claim 18 further comprises separating the camera from the ex-vivo positioning mechanism.

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